

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

NOTES ON BIRDS FROM WESTERN COLOMBIA.

BY OUTRAM BANGS.

A short time ago I received from Mr. W. F. H. Rosenberg intact, a small collection of birds made in northwestern Colombia just south of Darien by one of his field collectors, Mervyn G. Palmer. Although it contained but 110 species and subspecies, it is rich in rare and new forms, and should future installments from Mr. Palmer prove equally interesting a list of the birds of the region will be published.

While the birds of Panama and of northwestern Ecuador are now fairly well known, and the ornithology of the two regions presents many points of affinity, strangely enough but little bird collecting has been done in western Colombia, the link connecting the two.

Mr. Rosenberg himself did some work here thirteen years ago; his bird collections, however, were small; still a few forms have been named that are apparently peculiar to this general region.

Among the better things in the present collection not specially commented upon below are examples of:

<i>Nothocercus intercedens</i> Salvadori.	<i>Planesticus obsoletus colombianus</i>
<i>Chloronerpes gularis</i> Harg.	(Hart. & Hellmayr).
<i>Veniliornis dignus</i> (Sel. & Salv.).	<i>Planesticus ignobilis goodfellowi</i>
<i>Phaethornis symatophorus symatophorus</i> Gould.	(Hart. & Hellmayr).
<i>Adelomyia melanogenys cervina</i>	<i>Leucolepis dichrous</i> (Sel. & Salv.).
Gould.	<i>Thryophilus nigricapillus schottii</i>
<i>Formicarius rufipectus</i> Salv.	(Baird).
<i>Pachyrhamphus dorsalis</i> Sel.	<i>Chlorochrysa nitidissima</i> Sel.
	<i>Iridornis porphyrocephala</i> Sel.

Following are short descriptions of a few forms that appear to be new, and notes upon one or two other species:

Neocrex colombianus Bangs.

Neocrex colombianus Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington, Vol. XII, p. 171, Oct. 31, 1898—Palomina, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Neocrex uniformis, Hartert, Nov. Zool. VIII, p. 369, Oct. 5, 1901—western Ecuador.

One adult male from San Antonio, western Colombia, December 2, 1907, is quite like my type in every respect except that the brown of back and wings is just a trifle darker, more olivaceous, the difference probably being seasonal, the type of *Neocrex colombianus* having been taken May 22.

I can find no character in Hartert's description of his birds from western Ecuador that does not apply also to my Colombian examples, and feel sure that in *Neocrex uniformis* he simply redescribed *Neocrex colombianus*.

Aulacorhamphus petax sp. nov.

Type from San Antonio, Rio Cali, western Colombia, altitude 5,800 feet, adult ♂, No. 20570, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Nov. 5, 1907, by M. G. Palmer.

Characters.—Similar in general to *A. albirittus* (Boiss.) but throat blue instead of grayish white. The bill of the new form is similar to that of *A. albirittus*, with a dark chestnut base to lower mandible followed by a broad white band which extends across both mandibles. There is, however, present in both specimens of the new form, a white band across extreme base of culmen which I do not find in any of the examples of *A. albirittus* examined.

The new form, which may be a western subspecies of *A. albirittus*, needs close comparison with no other member of the genus. From the other two species having blue throats, *A. caeruleigularis* Gould of Costa Rica and Panama, and *A. cyanolemus* Gould of western Ecuador, it differs in having chestnut at base of lower mandible and in the shade of the throat which though blue is paler than in either of these. *A. lautus* Bangs of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, another member of this group of the genus, has the base of the lower mandible anterior to the white band wholly black, the black portions of culmen more extensive and yellow portions more restricted, the white band across sides of upper mandible bordered behind by yellow and the throat bluish gray.

MEASUREMENTS.

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
20,570	Type ♂ ad.	131.	121.	33.	73.
20,569	Topotype ♀ ad.	127.	112.	32.5	61.

Premnoplex brunnescens (Sch.).

One adult ♀ *Premnoplex brunnescens* from San Antonio, appears to represent the typical form originally described from Bogotá, agreeing with Sclater's description and plate, and it appears to me that apart from

P. stictonota (Berl.) of western Bolivia, three well marked geographic races should be recognized, as follows:

Premnoplex brunnescens brunnescens (Sel.).

Central and western Colombia to Peru.

Wings, tail and ground color of under parts all very dark brown; spots on under parts large, clearly defined, fulvous; throat, ochraceous.

Premnoplex brunnescens coloratus (Bangs).

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Wings, tail, ground color of under parts, and back, all richer or redder brown, less blackish, most of spots on under parts and throat ferruginous.

Premnoplex brunnescens brunneicauda (Lawr.).

Costa Rica, Chiriqui and Veragua.

Much grayer or more olivaceous brown throughout, spots on under parts much paler and less sharply contrasted with ground color, and less distinctly bordered with blackish; throat dull fulvous.

***Henicorhina leucophrys guttata* (Hartl.).**

Three specimens, two adult males, one youngish female, San Antonio, western Colombia.

These three skins belong to a form of the gray-breasted wood wren that appears to me well characterized and that tallies as well as can be expected with Hartlaub's short description of his *Troglodytes guttatus* from New Grenada.*

Ridgway, in part III of his *Birds of North and Middle America*, skillfully untangled the races of *Henicorhina* and arranged them under five species in a most satisfactory way. He, however, said he was unable to consult Hartlaub's description of *Troglodytes guttatus* and suggested that that bird might be his *Henicorhina hilaris bangsi*. There is in the library of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, Mass., a copy of Hartlaub's work, and the short Latin description of *Troglodytes guttatus* seems to me certainly to have been drawn up from a gray-breasted, black-headed *Henicorhina* and not from a member of the *hilaris* group.

The three skins in the present collection do not agree in subspecific characters with any of the races of *Henicorhina leucophrys* recognized by Ridgway, differing from *H. leucophrys leucophrys* (Tsch.) of Peru in having the black postocular streak not extended below the eye, but as in *H. leucophrys colina* (Bangs) of Costa Rica and Chiriqui, the cap, however, is sooty blackish throughout in the males, scarcely shaded at all with brownish medially; the female (which also appears to be youngish) has the cap brownish medially. From *H. leucophrys colina* the Colombian birds differ in several characters in addition to their blacker heads, more noticeable of which are, that the white superciliary streak is much wider and is broadly continued forward directly to nostril; throat whiter, less grayish and less streaked with black; breast slightly paler gray and flanks decidedly paler brown; brown of back of the same shade as in *H. l. colina*.

* Syst. Verz. d. Ges. Mus. Brem., 1844, p. 28.

Henicorhina leucophrys guttata, if I am right in referring the three specimens before me to that form, as I think I am, apparently needs comparison with none other of the subspecies of *H. leucophrys*, being much darker than *H. l. berlepschi* Ridg. of western Ecuador or than any of the Mexican and Guatemalan races.

***Basileuterus melanotis daedalus* subsp. nov.**

Type from San Antonio, Rio Cali, western Colombia, 5,800 feet altitude, adult ♂, No. 20709, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected December 27, 1907, by M. G. Palmer.

Characters.—Similar to *Basileuterus melanotis melanotis* Lawr. of Costa Rica and Panama, but upper parts greener—olive green, less olive or greenish-olive; under parts much more buffy yellow—about maize yellow (in *B. melanotis melanotis* the under parts are between canary and sulphur yellow); auricular region with much more black, only a small spot below the eye buffy; black loreal spot much larger, involving the whole of the lores.

MEASUREMENTS.

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Exposed Culmen.
20,709	Type ♂ ad.	63.	55.	21.	11.5
20,708	Topotype ♀ ad.	60.5	53.	21.	10.5

***Dacnis venusta fuliginata* subsp. nov.**

Type from Jimenez, western Colombia, (altitude 4,600 feet) adult ♂, No. 20229 coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected February 23, 1907, by M. G. Palmer.

Characters.—Similar in color pattern to true *D. venusta* Lawr. of Panama and Costa Rica, but with under parts much deeper black—throat, breast and under tail coverts deep sooty black, a faint greenish tinge on belly only. (In true *D. venusta* the entire under parts except, of course, the thighs, are dark, greenish black—"invisible green" Ridgway.) Smaller, with a much smaller bill.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♂: wing, 63; tail, 39; tarsus, 14.5; exposed culmen, 10.5. (Fifteen adult males of true *D. venusta* in my collection from Panama and Costa Rica afford average measurements of about: wing, 67.5; tail, 41.5; tarsus, 15.5; exposed culmen, 12.5.)

***Calospiza gyroloides deleticia* subsp. nov.**

Type from San Antonio, western Colombia, altitude 5,800 feet, adult ♂, No. 20508, coll. of E. A. & O. Bangs. Collected Dec. 6, 1907, by M. G. Palmer.

Characters.—Like true *C. gyroloides* (Laf.) of Central America, in all respects except that the lesser wing coverts ("shoulders") are green not yellow—paler, more yellowish and more shining green than the rest of the

wing, but very different from the bright yellow shoulder of the Central American bird. All three skins in the present collection (two adult males and one adult female) agree in this respect and are like one adult male in my collection from Rio Lima, Colombia, and several "Bogota" skins. In an enormous series of true *C. gyroloides* from north of the Isthmus of Panama, not a single adult specimen but shows the distinct yellow shoulder.

***Atlapetes crassus* sp. nov.**

Type from San Antonio, western Colombia, altitude 5,800 feet, adult ♂, No. 20524, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Dec. 11, 1907, by M. G. Palmer.

Characters.—A large species with a heavy bill almost as stout as in *Lysurus*, dark olive above, bright yellow below, and with the crown tawny olive.

Color.—Central part of crown to occiput tawny-olive; sides of crown black; cheeks dusky brown; rest of upper parts blackish olive; wings and tail dusky, edged with dull olive; throat chrome yellow; becoming brighter more gamboge along middle of belly; sides, flanks and under tail coverts olive green; bend of wing bright yellow; lining of wing yellowish white.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♂: wing, 78; tail, 79; tarsus, 25.5; exposed culmen, 16.5.

Remarks.—I can find no described species of *Atlapetes*, *Lysurus* or *Buarremon* that appears to come at all close to the present bird, and while it is possible I have overlooked some name that may apply to it, I do not think I have.